

Who is most at risk of HIV infection? Detailed data tables and technical notes

Recent changes to the presentation of Massachusetts HIV/AIDS surveillance data

Effective January 1, 2011, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), Bureau of Infectious Disease, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports and other HIV data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts. As of January 1, 2015, this resulted in the removal of 4,401 HIV/AIDS cases, of which 1,021 have died and 3,380 were living. These persons living with HIV/AIDS may still continue to reside and receive care in the Commonwealth. The total number of persons living with HIV/AIDS, irrespective of location at diagnosis, is the basis for MDPH service planning. Please note that previous HIV/AIDS fact sheets, data reports and presentations included cases that may have been first diagnosed in another state.

Also effective January 1, 2011, the MDPH HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to eliminate the presumed heterosexual risk category for men; those cases have been reassigned to the no identified risk (NIR) category. The presumed heterosexual risk category was used with the intention of identifying HIV risk for women when sex with men is the only reported risk factor, there is no evidence of current or past injection drug use (IDU), and behavioral risk and HIV status information about male sexual partners are unknown. The application of the presumed heterosexual risk category to men is overly inclusive in that woman to man HIV transmission is biologically less probable, and there are alternate risks that are possible for men, including sex with other men (MSM) or IDU. The CDC reports men diagnosed with HIV/AIDS who report sex with women as their only risk factor, without corresponding partner risk or HIV status information, in the NIR category. This revision to report presumed heterosexual male HIV/AIDS cases as NIR will bring Massachusetts HIV/AIDS case reporting for men in alignment with CDC standards. The MDPH will maintain presumed heterosexual and heterosexual risk categories for women.

Background on HIV reporting system

On January 1, 1999 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) started requiring healthcare providers to submit case report forms, with demographic and risk information on individuals diagnosed with HIV infection, as they had been doing for AIDS since 1983. Existing cases of HIV infection diagnosed through 1998 also were to be reported by the end of 1999. When comparing HIV infection diagnosed before 1999 to HIV infection diagnosed after 1999, one should consider the differences in HIV reporting requirements for these two time periods. Since HIV was not reported at diagnosis prior to 1999 and clinical providers were given a relatively short time frame within which to report all prevalent HIV cases, the pre-1999 data are considered less complete than data reported after 1999. Additionally, pre-1999 HIV infection diagnoses do not include people who were diagnosed with HIV infection and who died before 1999.

without being reported with AIDS, nor do they include individuals who were no longer receiving HIV-related health care in Massachusetts at the point when HIV (non-AIDS) reporting became mandatory.

Caveats of the data

While trends in new HIV diagnoses are the best indicator for those who are presently most at risk of HIV infection, HIV surveillance reflects only incident diagnoses among people who are in care and not the actual incidence of new infections. Like AIDS diagnoses, HIV infection diagnoses are not a direct measure of incidence of infection itself. People may be living with HIV infection for many years prior to being tested and seeking care, at which point the case is considered a “diagnosis” and reported to the MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program. Furthermore, as with early data for AIDS cases, the data from the first few years of a new reporting system can be unstable, and caution should be used in interpretation. During the time a reporting system is in its infancy, there is a greater likelihood that fluctuations in data are attributable to reporting patterns and clinician education efforts rather than actual changes in incidence.

One must consider the effects of reporting lag on reported HIV infection diagnoses in the most recent years. Although Massachusetts regulations require providers to submit HIV case reports in a timely fashion, many 2013 HIV infection diagnoses will be reported to the surveillance program after the release of this Epidemiologic Profile. Thus, the 2013 data presented in this report may represent an undercount. Previous analyses of Massachusetts HIV/AIDS case data have suggested that the distribution of HIV infection diagnoses by race/ethnicity, gender and reported risk for cases reported more than 6 months after diagnosis was not substantially different than the distribution of HIV cases reported within 6 months. Caution should be exercised when considering changes in HIV diagnosis trends for 2013.

Table 1. People diagnosed with HIV infection by reported risk and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts¹, 2004–2013²

	MSM		IDU		MSM/ IDU		HTSX		Pres. HTSX ³		Undeter- mined ⁴		Total ⁵
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2004	292	32%	147	16%	26	3%	139	15%	112	12%	195	21%	922
2005	349	39%	123	14%	23	3%	112	12%	100	11%	190	21%	902
2006	344	42%	98	12%	18	2%	102	12%	105	13%	152	18%	825
2007	295	39%	96	13%	22	3%	82	11%	84	11%	163	22%	747
2008	291	39%	71	10%	29	4%	95	13%	83	11%	166	22%	742
2009	317	45%	49	7%	18	3%	90	13%	64	9%	164	23%	706
2010	296	42%	68	10%	23	3%	84	12%	86	12%	135	19%	698
2011	276	40%	64	9%	19	3%	87	12%	82	12%	166	24%	697
2012	320	45%	48	7%	22	3%	68	10%	97	14%	150	21%	709
2013	321	46%	42	6%	15	2%	45	6%	96	14%	176	25%	698

¹ Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

³ Includes woman sex with men of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women.

⁴ Includes man sex with women of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.

⁵ Totals include pediatric and blood/blood products reported risks

MSM = Male-to-Male Sex; IDU = Injection Drug Use; HTSX = Heterosexual Sex; Pres. HTSX = Presumed Heterosexual Sex

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Note: The category of “presumed heterosexual” is used in Massachusetts to re-assign women who are reported with an exposure of heterosexual sex, but only with a partner of unknown HIV status or behavioral risk. Massachusetts uses the category of presumed heterosexual to distinguish these women from other undetermined cases about which we know less. Prior to January 1, 2011, the presumed heterosexual category was also used to report HIV data in men. The rationale for the application of the presumed heterosexual risk category to women only has been addressed in the MDPH OHA report “Intersecting Risks: HIV Infection among Heterosexual Women and Men in Massachusetts.” (2010)

http://www.mass.gov/Eeohhs2/docs/dph/aids/intersecting_risks.pdf. Nationally, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention categorize “presumed heterosexual” cases as “no identified risk” (NIR). As such, comparisons of the presumed heterosexual category cannot be made to national data. Caution should be used in interpreting data for presumed heterosexual, as it is still not clear what the exposure risk was for women in this category. Although a person may not report other risk behaviors, such as injection drug use to a health care provider, it does not exclude the possibility that an individual has experienced these other risks. There are many barriers to disclosing HIV risk behaviors in the health care setting such as a limited patient-provider relationship or stigma.

Table 2. Men diagnosed with HIV infection by reported risk and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts¹, 2004–2013²

	MSM		IDU		MSM/ IDU		HTSX		Undeter- mined ³		Total ⁴
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2004	292	45%	100	15%	26	4%	50	8%	173	27%	646
2005	349	53%	90	14%	23	3%	36	5%	160	24%	658
2006	344	58%	50	8%	18	3%	42	7%	135	23%	592
2007	295	55%	58	11%	22	4%	27	5%	132	25%	535
2008	291	54%	45	8%	29	5%	29	5%	140	26%	541
2009	317	58%	34	6%	18	3%	27	5%	145	27%	542
2010	296	59%	44	9%	23	5%	29	6%	106	21%	501
2011	276	55%	41	8%	19	4%	25	5%	137	27%	499
2012	320	61%	25	5%	22	4%	31	6%	120	23%	521
2013	321	60%	29	5%	15	3%	16	3%	150	28%	533

¹ Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

³ Includes man sex with women of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.

⁴ Totals include pediatric and blood/blood products reported risks.

MSM = Male-to-Male Sex; IDU = Injection Drug Use; HTSX = Heterosexual Sex

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 3. Women diagnosed with HIV infection by reported risk and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts¹, 2004–2013²

	IDU		HTSX		Pres. HTSX ³		Undeter-mined ⁴		Total ⁵
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2004	47	17%	89	32%	112	41%	22	8%	276
2005	33	14%	76	31%	100	41%	30	12%	244
2006	48	21%	60	26%	105	45%	17	7%	233
2007	38	18%	55	26%	84	40%	31	15%	212
2008	26	13%	66	33%	83	41%	26	13%	201
2009	15	9%	63	38%	64	39%	19	12%	164
2010	24	12%	55	28%	86	44%	29	15%	197
2011	23	12%	62	31%	82	41%	29	15%	198
2012	23	12%	37	20%	97	52%	30	16%	188
2013	13	8%	29	18%	96	58%	26	16%	165

¹ Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

³ Includes woman sex with men of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women.

⁴ Includes those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk and those lost to follow-up.

⁵ Totals include pediatric and blood/blood products reported risks

IDU = Injection Drug Use; HTSX = Heterosexual Sex; Pres. HTSX = Presumed Heterosexual Sex

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 4. People diagnosed with HIV infection by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts¹, 2004–2013²

	White (NH)		Black (NH)		Hispanic/ Latino		API		Total ³
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2004	346	38%	310	34%	243	26%	15	2%	922
2005	360	40%	302	33%	221	25%	16	2%	902
2006	344	42%	253	31%	202	24%	19	2%	825
2007	315	42%	237	32%	175	23%	17	2%	747
2008	292	39%	250	34%	166	22%	27	4%	742
2009	286	41%	229	32%	170	24%	18	3%	706
2010	280	40%	217	31%	174	25%	23	3%	698
2011	240	34%	245	35%	174	25%	25	4%	697
2012	270	38%	214	30%	195	28%	22	3%	709
2013	268	38%	201	29%	204	29%	18	3%	698

¹ Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

³ Totals include American Indian/Alaskan Native individuals and those of other or undetermined race/ethnicity

NH = Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 5. Men diagnosed with HIV infection by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts¹, 2004–2013²

	White (NH)		Black (NH)		Hispanic/ Latino		API		Total ³
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2004	303	47%	168	26%	159	25%	11	2%	646
2005	320	49%	167	25%	156	24%	14	2%	658
2006	295	50%	131	22%	145	24%	15	3%	592
2007	260	49%	138	26%	124	23%	11	2%	535
2008	261	48%	140	26%	111	21%	23	4%	541
2009	251	46%	146	27%	128	24%	15	3%	542
2010	243	49%	113	23%	125	25%	19	4%	501
2011	200	40%	139	28%	130	26%	20	4%	499
2012	239	46%	112	21%	146	28%	19	4%	521
2013	240	45%	117	22%	156	29%	14	3%	533

¹ Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

³ Totals include American Indian/Alaskan Native individuals and those of other or undetermined race/ethnicity

NH = Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 6. Women diagnosed with HIV infection by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts¹, 2004–2013²

	White (NH)		Black (NH)		Hispanic/ Latina		API		Total ³
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2004	43	16%	142	51%	84	30%	4	1%	276
2005	40	16%	135	55%	65	27%	2	1%	244
2006	49	21%	122	52%	57	24%	4	2%	233
2007	55	26%	99	47%	51	24%	6	3%	212
2008	31	15%	110	55%	55	27%	4	2%	201
2009	35	21%	83	51%	42	26%	3	2%	164
2010	37	19%	104	53%	49	25%	4	2%	197
2011	40	20%	106	54%	44	22%	5	3%	198
2012	31	16%	102	54%	49	26%	3	2%	188
2013	28	17%	84	51%	48	29%	4	2%	165

¹ Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

³ Totals include American Indian/Alaskan Native individuals and those of other or undetermined race/ethnicity

(NH) = Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 7. People diagnosed with HIV infection by age at diagnosis: Massachusetts¹, 2004–2013²

	<13		13–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35–39		40–44		45–49		50–54		55–59		60+		Total
Year	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2004	10	1%	21	2%	55	6%	98	11%	135	15%	181	20%	168	18%	117	13%	70	8%	38	4%	29	3%	922
2005	5	1%	8	1%	58	6%	89	10%	144	16%	154	17%	189	21%	129	14%	63	7%	37	4%	26	3%	902
2006	5	1%	21	3%	64	8%	91	11%	100	12%	146	18%	148	18%	118	14%	66	8%	40	5%	26	3%	825
2007	4	1%	14	2%	53	7%	83	11%	87	12%	133	18%	130	17%	114	15%	62	8%	35	5%	32	4%	747
2008	6	1%	21	3%	59	8%	103	14%	89	12%	79	11%	125	17%	105	14%	75	10%	44	6%	36	5%	742
2009	3	0%	19	3%	60	8%	69	10%	96	14%	91	13%	111	16%	115	16%	66	9%	40	6%	36	5%	706
2010	6	1%	11	2%	64	9%	68	10%	85	12%	111	16%	96	14%	103	15%	77	11%	41	6%	36	5%	698
2011	3	0%	23	3%	70	10%	73	10%	87	12%	92	13%	116	17%	99	14%	59	8%	37	5%	38	5%	697
2012	2	0%	24	3%	74	10%	97	14%	96	14%	80	11%	87	12%	103	15%	60	8%	47	7%	39	6%	709
2013	2	0%	16	2%	77	11%	100	14%	98	14%	57	8%	77	11%	106	15%	82	12%	45	6%	38	5%	698

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² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 8. Men diagnosed with HIV infection by age at diagnosis: Massachusetts¹, 2004–2013²

	<13		13–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35–39		40–44		45–49		50–54		55–59		60+		Total
Year	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2004	4	1%	10	2%	37	6%	63	10%	87	13%	144	22%	118	18%	85	13%	44	7%	31	5%	23	4%	646
2005	0	0%	5	1%	39	6%	66	10%	102	16%	114	17%	145	22%	99	15%	46	7%	26	4%	16	2%	658
2006	3	1%	10	2%	42	7%	60	10%	71	12%	113	19%	110	19%	86	15%	52	9%	26	4%	19	3%	592
2007	1	<1%	6	1%	40	7%	59	11%	56	10%	99	19%	95	18%	83	16%	51	10%	24	4%	21	4%	535
2008	6	1%	14	3%	48	9%	74	14%	60	11%	54	10%	91	17%	81	15%	54	10%	32	6%	27	5%	541
2009	1	<1%	14	3%	50	9%	55	10%	70	13%	68	13%	85	16%	97	18%	48	9%	28	5%	26	5%	542
2010	3	1%	6	1%	47	9%	53	11%	59	12%	75	15%	73	15%	81	16%	57	11%	24	5%	23	5%	501
2011	1	<1%	13	3%	59	12%	57	11%	55	11%	64	13%	86	17%	72	14%	42	8%	26	5%	24	5%	499
2012	1	<1%	16	3%	62	12%	78	15%	62	12%	56	11%	67	13%	76	15%	44	8%	38	7%	21	4%	521
2013	1	<1%	7	1%	63	12%	81	15%	77	14%	43	8%	60	11%	82	15%	62	12%	31	6%	26	5%	533

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² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 9. Women diagnosed with HIV infection by age at diagnosis: Massachusetts¹, 2004–2013²

	<13		13–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35–39		40–44		45–49		50–54		55–59		60+		Total
Year	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2004	6	2%	11	4%	18	7%	35	13%	48	17%	37	13%	50	18%	32	12%	26	9%	7	3%	6	2%	276
2005	5	2%	3	1%	19	8%	23	9%	42	17%	40	16%	44	18%	30	12%	17	7%	11	5%	10	4%	244
2006	2	1%	11	5%	22	9%	31	13%	29	12%	33	14%	38	16%	32	14%	14	6%	14	6%	7	3%	233
2007	3	1%	8	4%	13	6%	24	11%	31	15%	34	16%	35	17%	31	15%	11	5%	11	5%	11	5%	212
2008	0	0%	7	3%	11	5%	29	14%	29	14%	25	12%	34	17%	24	12%	21	10%	12	6%	9	4%	201
2009	2	1%	5	3%	10	6%	14	9%	26	16%	23	14%	26	16%	18	11%	18	11%	12	7%	10	6%	164
2010	3	2%	5	3%	17	9%	15	8%	26	13%	36	18%	23	12%	22	11%	20	10%	17	9%	13	7%	197
2011	2	1%	10	5%	11	6%	16	8%	32	16%	28	14%	30	15%	27	14%	17	9%	11	6%	14	7%	198
2012	1	1%	8	4%	12	6%	19	10%	34	18%	24	13%	20	11%	27	14%	16	9%	9	5%	18	10%	188
2013	1	1%	9	5%	14	8%	19	12%	21	13%	14	8%	17	10%	24	15%	20	12%	14	8%	12	7%	165

¹ Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 10. People diagnosed with HIV infection by gender and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts¹ 2004–2013²

	Men		Women		Total
	N	%	N	%	
2004	646	70%	276	30%	922
2005	658	73%	244	27%	902
2006	592	72%	233	28%	825
2007	535	72%	212	28%	747
2008	541	73%	201	27%	742
2009	542	77%	164	23%	706
2010	501	72%	197	28%	698
2011	499	72%	198	28%	697
2012	521	73%	188	27%	709
2013	533	76%	165	24%	698

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² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 11. People diagnosed with HIV infection by place of birth and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts¹, 2004–2013²

	US		Puerto Rico/ US Dependency ³		Non-US		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
2004	552	60%	100	11%	270	29%	922
2005	544	60%	83	9%	275	30%	902
2006	509	62%	60	7%	256	31%	825
2007	461	62%	57	8%	229	31%	747
2008	447	60%	68	9%	227	31%	742
2009	444	63%	52	7%	210	30%	706
2010	437	63%	43	6%	218	31%	698
2011	419	60%	42	6%	236	34%	697
2012	394	56%	65	9%	250	35%	709
2013	428	61%	42	6%	228	33%	698

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² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

³ Ninety-eight percent of people living with HIV/AIDS in MA who were born in a US dependency were born in Puerto Rico, 2% were born in US minor outlying areas, <1% were born in the US Virgin Islands, and <1% were born in Guam.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 12. Men diagnosed with HIV infection by place of birth and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts¹, 2004–2013²

	US		Puerto Rico/ US Dependency ³		Non-US		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
2004	441	68%	63	10%	142	22%	646
2005	434	66%	59	9%	165	25%	658
2006	395	67%	41	7%	156	26%	592
2007	360	67%	38	7%	137	26%	535
2008	368	68%	42	8%	131	24%	541
2009	372	69%	35	6%	135	25%	542
2010	359	72%	33	7%	109	22%	501
2011	325	65%	32	6%	142	28%	499
2012	320	61%	48	9%	153	29%	521
2013	356	67%	30	6%	147	28%	533

¹ Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

³ Ninety-eight percent of people living with HIV/AIDS in MA who were born in a US dependency were born in Puerto Rico, 2% were born in US minor outlying areas, <1% were born in the US Virgin Islands, and <1% were born in Guam.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 13. Women diagnosed with HIV infection by place of birth and year of diagnosis: Massachusetts¹ 2004–2013²

	US		Puerto Rico/ US Dependency ³		Non-US		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
2004	111	40%	37	13%	128	46%	276
2005	110	45%	24	10%	110	45%	244
2006	114	49%	19	8%	100	43%	233
2007	101	48%	19	9%	92	43%	212
2008	79	39%	26	13%	96	48%	201
2009	72	44%	17	10%	75	46%	164
2010	78	40%	10	5%	109	55%	197
2011	94	47%	10	5%	94	47%	198
2012	74	39%	17	9%	97	52%	188
2013	72	44%	12	7%	81	49%	165

¹ Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

³ Ninety-eight percent of people living with HIV/AIDS in MA who were born in a US dependency were born in Puerto Rico, 2% were born in US minor outlying areas, <1% were born in the US Virgin Islands, and <1% were born in Guam.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 14. People diagnosed with HIV infection by Health Service Region (HSR)¹: Massachusetts², 2004–2013³

	Boston		Central		Metro West		Northeast		Southeast		Western		Prisons⁴		Total⁵
Year	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2004	269	29%	84	9%	127	14%	159	17%	117	13%	121	13%	43	5%	922
2005	289	32%	72	8%	140	16%	158	18%	111	12%	98	11%	34	4%	902
2006	247	30%	81	10%	113	14%	142	17%	120	15%	95	12%	26	3%	825
2007	218	29%	60	8%	126	17%	119	16%	119	16%	82	11%	23	3%	747
2008	213	29%	58	8%	125	17%	139	19%	98	13%	77	10%	32	4%	742
2009	202	29%	56	8%	131	19%	112	16%	119	17%	67	9%	18	3%	706
2010	216	31%	60	9%	117	17%	115	16%	91	13%	76	11%	23	3%	698
2011	220	32%	61	9%	105	15%	118	17%	94	13%	75	11%	24	3%	697
2012	199	28%	57	8%	107	15%	142	20%	102	14%	92	13%	8	1%	709
2013	214	31%	47	7%	111	16%	132	19%	113	16%	74	11%	3	<1%	698

¹ Reflects the health service region of a person's residence at the time of report (not necessarily current residence). See Epidemiologic Profile General Appendices, Health Service Region Maps, available at http://www.mass.gov/dph/aids/research/profile2005/app5_hrs_maps.pdf for configuration of health service regions.

² Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

³ Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available 10 year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

⁴ HSRs are regions defined geographically to facilitate targeted health service planning. While prisons do not constitute an HSR, the prison population is presented separately in this analysis because of its unique service planning needs. See Epidemiologic Profile General Appendices, Health Service Region Maps, available at http://www.mass.gov/dph/aids/research/profile2005/app5_hrs_maps.pdf for configuration of health service regions. Prisons include only persons who were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS while in a correctional facility. These data do not reflect current incarceration status.

⁵ Totals include ten people of unknown HSR

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

People diagnosed with HIV infection from 2011–2013

Table 15. People diagnosed with HIV infection by gender and reported risk: Massachusetts¹, 2011–2013²

	Men		Women		State Total	
Reported risk:	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male-to-male sex (MSM)	917	59%	N/A	N/A	917	44%
Injection drug use (IDU)	95	6%	59	11%	154	7%
MSM/IDU	56	4%	N/A	N/A	56	3%
Heterosexual sex	72	5%	128	23%	200	10%
Other	6	<1%	4	1%	10	<1%
Total undetermined/other	407	26%	360	65%	767	36%
- Pres. HTSX ³	N/A	N/A	275	50%	275	13%
- Undetermined ⁴	407	26%	85	15%	492	23%
Total	1,553	100%	551	100%	2,104	100%

¹ Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

² Reflects year of HIV diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

³ Includes woman sex with men of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women.

⁴ Includes man sex with women of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.

Pres. HTSX = Presumed Heterosexual Sex; N/A = Not Applicable

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), Data as of 1/1/15

Table 16. People diagnosed with HIV infection by race/ethnicity¹ and reported risk: Massachusetts², 2011–2013³

	White (NH)		Black (NH)		Hispanic/Latino	
Reported risk:	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male-to-male sex (MSM)	512	66%	128	19%	224	39%
Injection drug use (IDU)	64	8%	24	4%	64	11%
MSM/IDU	-- ⁶	-- ⁶	-- ⁶	-- ⁶	-- ⁶	-- ⁶
Heterosexual sex	29	4%	99	15%	65	11%
Other	-- ⁶	-- ⁶	-- ⁶	-- ⁶	-- ⁶	-- ⁶
Total undetermined/other	127	16%	398	60%	212	37%
• Presumed heterosexual sex ⁴	24	3%	178	27%	64	11%
• Undetermined ⁵	103	13%	220	33%	148	26%
Total	778	100%	660	100%	573	100%

¹ Data for Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native and Other/Unknown race/ethnicity are not presented due to small numbers.

² Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

³ Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

⁴ Includes woman sex with men of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women.

⁵ Includes man sex with women of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.

⁶ Values less than five are suppressed for populations less than 50,000 or for populations of unknown size. Additional values may be suppressed to prevent back calculation.

(NH) = Non-Hispanic

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 17. Men diagnosed with HIV infection by race/ethnicity¹ and reported risk: Massachusetts², 2011–2013³

	White (NH)		Black (NH)		Hispanic/Latino	
Reported risk:	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male-to-male sex (MSM)	512	75%	128	35%	224	52%
Injection drug use (IDU)	27	4%	18	5%	48	11%
MSM/IDU	45	7%	-- ⁵	-- ⁵	-- ⁵	-- ⁵
Heterosexual sex	11	2%	34	9%	26	6%
Other	0	0%	-- ⁵	-- ⁵	-- ⁵	-- ⁵
Undetermined ⁴	84	12%	180	49%	126	29%
Total⁵	679	100%	368	100%	432	100%

¹ Data for Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native and Other/Unknown race/ethnicity are not presented due to small numbers.

² Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

³ Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

⁴ Includes man sex with women of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.

⁵ Values less than five are suppressed for populations less than 50,000 or for populations of unknown size. Additional values may be suppressed to prevent back calculation.

(NH) = Non-Hispanic

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 18. Women diagnosed with HIV infection by race/ethnicity¹ and reported risk: Massachusetts², 2011–2013³

	White (NH)		Black (NH)		Hispanic/ Latina	
Reported risk:	N	%	N	%	N	%
Injection drug use	37	37%	6	2%	16	11%
Heterosexual sex	18	18%	65	22%	39	28%
Total undetermined/other	43	43%	218	75%	86	61%
• Presumed heterosexual sex ⁴	24	24%	178	61%	64	45%
• Undetermined ⁵	19	19%	40	14%	22	16%
Total⁶	99	100%	292	100%	141	100%

¹ Data for Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native and Other/Unknown race/ethnicity are not presented due to small numbers.

² Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

³ Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

⁴ Includes woman sex with men of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women.

⁵ Includes those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk and those lost to follow-up.

⁶ Totals include pediatric and blood/blood products reported risks.

(NH) = Non-Hispanic

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 19. People diagnosed with HIV infection by gender and race/ethnicity: Massachusetts¹, 2011–2013²

Race/Ethnicity:	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
White, non-Hispanic	679	44%	99	18%
Black, non-Hispanic	368	24%	292	53%
Hispanic/Latino	432	28%	141	26%
Asian/Pacific Islander	53	3%	12	2%
Other/Unknown	21	1%	7	1%
Total	1,553	100%	551	100%

¹ Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); Data as of 1/1/15

Table 20. People diagnosed with HIV infection by race/ethnicity¹ and place of birth: Massachusetts², 2011–2013³

Race/Ethnicity:	US		Puerto Rico/ US Dependency ⁴		Non-US	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White (NH)	706	91%	-- ⁶	<1%	71	9%
Black (NH)	294	45%	-- ⁶	<1%	365	55%
Hispanic/Latino	204	36%	147	26%	222	39%
API	13	20%	0	0%	52	80%
Total	1,241	59%	149	7%	714	34%

¹ Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Other/Unknown race/ethnicity are not presented due to small numbers.

² Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

³ Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

⁴ Ninety-nine percent of people diagnosed with HIV infection from 2011–2013 who were born in a US dependency were born in Puerto Rico, <1% were born in the US Virgin Islands.

⁵ Totals include people of American Indian/Alaska Native and Other/Unknown race/ethnicity.

⁶ Values less than five are suppressed for populations less than 50,000 or for populations of unknown size. Additional values may be suppressed to prevent back calculation.

(NH) = Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 21. Men diagnosed with HIV infection by race/ethnicity¹ and place of birth: Massachusetts², 2011–2013³

	US		Puerto Rico/ US Dependency ⁴		Non-US	
Race/Ethnicity:	N	%	N	%	N	%
White (NH)	614	90%	0	0%	65	10%
Black (NH)	203	55%	0	0%	165	45%
Hispanic/Latino	155	36%	110	25%	167	39%
API	10	19%	0	0%	43	81%
All Men⁵	1,001	64%	110	7%	442	28%

¹ Data for American Indian/Alaska Native and Other/Unknown race/ethnicity are not presented due to small numbers.

² Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

³ Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

⁴ Ninety-nine percent of people diagnosed with HIV infection from 2011–2013 who were born in a US dependency were born in Puerto Rico, <1% were born in the US Virgin Islands.

⁵ Totals include people of American Indian/Alaska Native and Other/Unknown race/ethnicity.

⁶ Values less than five are suppressed for populations less than 50,000 or for populations of unknown size. Additional values may be suppressed to prevent back calculation.

(NH) = Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 22. Women diagnosed with HIV infection by race/ethnicity¹ and place of birth: Massachusetts², 2011–2013³

	US		Puerto Rico/ US Dependency ⁴		Non-US	
Race/Ethnicity:	N	%	N	%	N	%
White (NH)	92	93%	-- ⁶	-- ⁶	6	6%
Black (NH)	91	31%	-- ⁶	-- ⁶	200	68%
Hispanic/Latino	49	35%	37	26%	55	39%
All Women⁵	240	44%	39	7%	272	49%

¹ Data for Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native and Other/Unknown race/ethnicity are not presented due to small numbers.

² Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

³ Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

⁴ Ninety-nine percent of people diagnosed with HIV infection from 2011–2013 who were born in a US dependency were born in Puerto Rico, <1% were born in the US Virgin Islands.

⁵ Totals include people of American Indian/Alaska Native and Other/Unknown race/ethnicity.

⁶ Values less than five are suppressed for populations less than 50,000 or for populations of unknown size. Additional values may be suppressed to prevent back calculation.

(NH) = Non-Hispanic

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 23. Non-US born people diagnosed with HIV infection by race/ethnicity and region of birth: Massachusetts¹, 2011–2013²

Region of Birth:	White NH		Black NH		Hispanic/Latino	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caribbean Basin	-- ³	-- ³	136	37%	67	30%
Central & South America	21	30%	-- ³	-- ³	146	66%
Central & South Asia	-- ³	-- ³	0	0%	-- ³	-- ³
North Africa & Middle East	5	7%	0	0%	0	0%
North America & Europe	31	44%	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³	-- ³
Pacific Rim	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Southeast Asia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
sub-Saharan Africa	0	0%	213	58%	-- ³	-- ³
Unspecified	12	17%	11	3%	-- ³	-- ³
Total	71	100%	365	100%	222	100%

¹ Effective January 1, 2011, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

² Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

³ Values less than five are suppressed for populations less than 50,000 or for unknown values. Additional values may be suppressed to prevent back calculation.

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding); data as of 1/1/15

Table 24. Percentage distribution of people diagnosed with HIV infection by Health Service Region (HSR)¹ and reported risk: Massachusetts², 2011–2013³

	MSM	IDU	MSM/ IDU	HTSX	Other	Pres. HTSX ⁴	Undet. ⁵	Total
HSR	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	N
Boston	51%	6%	3%	9%	<1%	11%	21%	633
Central	37%	10%	2%	12%	1%	18%	19%	165
Metro West	47%	3%	2%	7%	1%	14%	26%	323
Northeast	39%	7%	3%	12%	1%	13%	26%	392
Southeast	43%	6%	4%	8%	<1%	15%	24%	309
Western	37%	11%	2%	11%	<1%	14%	25%	241
Prison ⁶	14%	46%	0%	11%	0%	3%	26%	35
Total	44%	7%	3%	10%	<1%	13%	23%	2,104

¹ Reflects the health service region of a person's residence at the time of report (not necessarily current residence). See Epidemiologic Profile General Appendices, Health Service Region Maps, available at http://www.mass.gov/dph/aids/research/profile2005/app5_hrs_maps.pdf for configuration of health service regions.

² Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

³ Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

⁴ Includes woman sex with men of unknown HIV status or risk. This category is limited to women.

⁵ Includes man sex with women of unknown HIV status or risk, those still being followed up for risk information, those who have died with no determined risk, and those lost to follow-up.

⁶ HSRs are regions defined geographically to facilitate targeted health service planning. While prisons do not constitute an HSR, the prison population is presented separately in this analysis because of its unique service planning needs. Prisons include only persons who were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS while in a correctional facility

MSM = Male-to-Male Sex; IDU = Injection Drug Use; MSM/IDU = Male-to-Male Sex and Injection Drug Use; HTSX = Heterosexual Sex; Pres. HTSX = Presumed Heterosexual Sex; Undet. = Undetermined

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 25. Percentage distribution of people diagnosed with HIV infection by Health Service Region (HSR)¹ and race/ethnicity: Massachusetts², 2011–2013³

	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Hispanic/ Latino	API	Total
HSR	%	%	%	%	N
Boston HSR	31%	35%	29%	3%	633
Central HSR	34%	33%	28%	3%	165
Metro West HSR	44%	36%	14%	6%	323
Northeast HSR	38%	26%	32%	4%	392
Southeast HSR	49%	31%	17%	1%	309
Western HSR	30%	25%	43%	2%	241
Prisons ⁴	23%	29%	46%	0%	35
Mass. Total	37%	31%	27%	3%	2,104

¹ Reflects the health service region of a person's residence at the time of report (not necessarily current residence). See Epidemiologic Profile General Appendices, Health Service Region Maps, available at

http://www.mass.gov/dph/aids/research/profile2005/app5_hrs_maps.pdf for configuration of health service regions.

² Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

³ Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999.

⁴ HSRs are regions defined geographically to facilitate targeted health service planning. While prisons do not constitute an HSR, the prison population is presented separately in this analysis because of its unique service planning needs. Prisons include only persons who were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS while in a correctional facility. These data do not reflect current incarceration status.

(NH) = Non-Hispanic, API = Asian/Pacific Islander

Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Table 26. People diagnosed with HIV infection by Health Service Region (HSR)¹ and gender: Massachusetts², 2011–2013³

Health Service Region:	Men		Women		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Boston HSR	503	79%	130	21%	633
Central HSR	111	67%	54	33%	165
Metro West HSR	236	73%	87	27%	323
Northeast HSR	266	68%	126	32%	392
Southeast HSR	229	74%	80	26%	309
Western HSR	173	72%	68	28%	241
Prisons ⁴	30	86%	5	14%	35
Mass. Total	1,553	74%	551	26%	2,104

¹ Reflects the health service region of a person's residence at the time of report (not necessarily current residence). See Epidemiologic Profile General Appendices, Health Service Region Maps, available at http://www.mass.gov/dph/aids/research/profile2005/app5_hrs_maps.pdf for configuration of health service regions.

² Effective, January 1, 2011 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS fact sheets, epidemiologic reports, and other data presentations have been updated to remove all HIV/AIDS cases that were first diagnosed in another state before being reported in Massachusetts.

³ Reflects year of HIV infection diagnosis among all individuals reported with HIV infection, with or without an AIDS diagnosis for the most recently available three-year period after the implementation of HIV infection reporting in 1999

⁴ HSRs are regions defined geographically to facilitate targeted health service planning. While prisons do not constitute an HSR, the prison population is presented separately in this analysis because of its unique service planning needs. Prisons include only persons who were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS while in a correctional facility. These data do not reflect current incarceration status. Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program (percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding), data as of 1/1/15

Profile of people testing for HIV at publicly-funded sites

Technical Notes:

Program utilization data for HIV/AIDS prevention services describe people who utilize these services and who may be at risk for HIV infection. The following tables contain data on clients utilizing state-funded counseling and testing sites. These settings include community health centers, hospitals, jails and sexually transmitted disease clinics. An estimated 30% of people who get tested for HIV infection in Massachusetts get tested at one of these sites; therefore, these data are not representative of all people testing for HIV infection in Massachusetts. It is important to note that the data presented in this section represent tests performed and not individual clients; therefore the data may contain more than one test for some people.

Table 27. Number and percent of positive HIV tests¹ by gender, race/ethnicity, and age of client: Massachusetts, 2013

HIV Tests by Gender of Client:	Total Tests	Total Positive Results ²	Percent Positive
Men	40,788	284	0.7%
Women	29,830	130	0.4%
Transgender	338	-- ⁴	-- ⁴
Unknown ²	260	-- ⁴	-- ⁴
HIV Tests by Race/Ethnicity of Client:	Total Tests	Total Positive Results	Percent Positive
White (non-Hispanic)	24,261	101	0.4%
Black (non-Hispanic)	22,241	141	0.6%
Hispanic/Latino	19,849	150	0.8%
Asian	1,666	9	0.5%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	104	-- ⁴	-- ⁴
American Indian/Alaska Native	209	-- ⁴	-- ⁴
Multi-race	770	-- ⁴	-- ⁴
Unknown ³	2,116	11	0.5%
HIV Tests by Age of Client, in Years:	Total Tests	Total Positive Results	Percent Positive
Under 13	32	0	0.0%
13 to 19	4,212	13	0.3%
20 to 24	13,396	47	0.4%
25 to 29	13,460	67	0.5%
30 to 34	10,355	60	0.6%
35 to 39	7,187	50	0.7%
40 to 44	6,321	40	0.6%
45 to 49	5,501	44	0.8%
50 to 54	4,390	43	1.0%
55 to 59	2,725	34	1.3%
60 +	2,875	17	0.6%
Unknown ³	762	5	0.7%
Total	71,216	420	0.6%

¹ Tests performed at publicly funded HIV counseling and testing sites² Positive tests include both new and previously known positive tests based on client self-report³ Unknown indicates that the data were missing or unreadable⁴ Values less than five are suppressed for populations less than 50,000 or for populations of unknown size. Additional values may be suppressed to prevent back calculation.

Data Source: MDPH Office of HIV/AIDS HIV Counseling and Testing Program; data as of 2/14/13

Technical Notes:

The following tables include data about number of sexual partners and condom use as reported by Massachusetts residents through anonymous telephone interviews in 2012 and 2013. This ongoing random-digit-dial telephone survey, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), covers a broad range of topic areas (including sexually-related risk) and is part of a CDC-funded national survey program.

Sex with multiple partners has historically been correlated with other predictors of HIV transmission. Reducing numbers of sexual partners has been an HIV/STD prevention intervention strategy, as has increasing condom use. Data regarding the prevalence of each of these behaviors follows.

Table 28. Number of sexual partners in past year¹ among adult BRFSS respondents ages 18–64 years: Massachusetts, 2012–2013				
	0 Partners	1 Partner	2 + Partners	N²
Total:	19.8%	71.6%	8.6%	5,438
Age in Years:	0 Partners	1 Partner	2 + Partners	N
18–24	27.4%	45.4%	27.2%	190
25–34	7.4%	82.0%	10.6%	530
35–44	10.7%	85.5%	3.9%	1,025
45–64	26.6%	70.2%	3.2%	3,631
Sex:	0 Partners	1 Partner	2 + Partners	N
Men	15.9%	71.3%	12.8%	2,115
Women	23.7%	71.9%	4.3%	3,323
Race/Ethnicity:	0 Partners	1 Partner	2 + Partners	N
White (non-Hispanic)	19.1%	72.4%	8.6%	4,311
Black (non-Hispanic)	29.0%	57.8%	13.2%	357
Hispanic/Latino	19.9%	72.7%	7.4%	446
¹ "Number of sexual partners in past year" is a state-added question administered to a sub-sample of BRFSS respondents and represents the number of people a respondent reports having sex with. Sex was defined by the interviewer as including oral, vaginal, or anal sex.				
² Only respondents with known values are included in this table. Column sub-totals may not equal overall total due to missing values.				
³ Unstable estimates with N < 50 or relative standard error >30% are suppressed				
Data Source: Massachusetts Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012–2013				

Table 29. Number of sexual partners in the past year¹, men BRFSS respondents ages 18–64: Massachusetts, 2012–2013				
	0 Partners	1 Partner	2+ Partners	N²
Total Men	15.9%	71.3%	12.8%	2,115
Age in Years:	0 Partners	1 Partner	2+ Partners	N
18–24	26.4%	42.1%	31.5%	93
25–34	4.7%	78.8%	16.6%	222
35–44	8.1%	85.7%	6.2%	356
45–64	20.1%	74.0%	5.9%	1,430
Race/Ethnicity:	0 Partners	1 Partner	2+ Partners	N
White (non-Hispanic)	15.5%	72.4%	12.1%	1,715
Black (non-Hispanic)	24.9%	52.3%	22.7%	116
Hispanic/Latino	12.3%	75.7%	11.9%	146
Sex of Partner⁴:	0 Partners	1 Partner	2+ Partners	N
Same Sex	Not Applicable	71.2%	-- ³	78
Opposite Sex	Not Applicable	85.8%	14.2%	1,597
¹ "Number of sexual partners in past year" is a state-added question administered to a sub-sample of BRFSS respondents and represents the number of people a respondent reports having sex with. Sex was defined by the interviewer as including oral, vaginal, or anal sex. ² Only respondents with known values are included in this table. Column sub-totals may not equal the overall total due to missing values. ³ Unstable estimates with N < 50 or relative standard error >30% are suppressed ⁴ Only asked of adults reporting sex (including oral, vaginal, or anal sex) in the past year Data source: Massachusetts Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012–2013				

Table 30. Number of sexual partners in the past year¹, women BRFSS respondents ages 18–64 Massachusetts, 2012–2013				
	0 Partners	1 Partner	2+ Partners	N²
Total Women	23.7%	71.9%	4.3%	3,323
Age in Years:	0 Partners	1 Partner	2+ Partners	N
18–24	28.7%	50.1%	21.2%	97
25–34	10.2%	85.3%	4.5%	308
35–44	13.0%	85.3%	1.7%	669
45–64	32.7%	66.6%	0.7%	2,201
Race/Ethnicity:	0 Partners	1 Partner	2+ Partners	N
White (non-Hispanic)	22.6%	72.3%	5.0%	2,596
Black (non-Hispanic)	33.2%	63.4%	3.5%	241
Hispanic/Latino	28.0%	69.4%	-- ³	300
Sex of Partner⁴:	0 Partners	1 Partner	2+ Partners	N
Same sex	Not Applicable	-- ³	-- ³	55
Opposite sex	Not Applicable	94.9%	5.1%	2,231
¹ “Number of sexual partners in past year” is a state-added question administered to a sub-sample of BRFSS respondents and represents the number of people a respondent reports having sex with. Sex was defined by the interviewer as including oral, vaginal, or anal sex. ² Only respondents with known values are included in this table. Column sub-totals may not equal overall total due to missing values. ³ Unstable estimates with N < 50 or relative standard error >30% are suppressed ⁴ Only asked of adults reporting sex (including oral, vaginal, or anal sex) in the past year Data source: Massachusetts Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012–2013				

Table 31. Condom use at last sex, BRFSS respondents ages 18–64¹: Massachusetts, 2012–2013		
	% Used Condom	Total N²
Total:	24.5%	3,976
Sex:	% Used Condom	Total N
Men	27.8%	1,693
Women	20.9%	2,283
Race/Ethnicity:	% Used Condom	Total N
White (non-Hispanic)	22.7%	3,190
Black (non-Hispanic)	35.8%	243
Hispanic/Latino	29.1%	304
Number of Partners:	% Used Condom	Total N
1	20.5%	3,718
2	60.9%	129
3+	54.8%	101
Sex of Partner:	% Used Condom	Total N
Man Respondent Reporting Sex with Only Men	38.0%	81
Man Respondent Reporting Sex with Only Women	27.3%	1,603
Woman Respondent Reporting Sex with Only Women	-- ³	55
Woman Respondent Reporting Sex with Only Men	21.5%	2,224
¹ Only asked of adults reporting sex (including oral, vaginal, or anal sex) in the past year		
² Only respondents with known values are included in this table; Column sub-totals may not equal overall total due to missing values		
³ Unstable estimates with N < 50 or relative standard error >30% are suppressed		
Data Source: Massachusetts Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012–2013		

Table 32. Ever tested for HIV¹, BRFSS respondents age 18–64: Massachusetts, 2011–2013²

Year:	Total N ³	% Ever Tested for HIV
2011	13,502	45.5%
2012	13,609	42.9%
2013	8,814	44.2%

¹ This question was one of the core federal questions posed to all respondents to the annual BRFSS between the ages of 18–64

² Years before 2011 are not presented because new weighting methodology (raking weight) implemented by CDC in 2011 makes these years not comparable with 2011–2013.

³ Respondents with missing values for this item were not included in this table.

Data Source: Massachusetts Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2011–2013

Table 33. Ever tested for HIV by number of sexual partners in past year¹, BRFSS respondents age 18–64: Massachusetts, 2012–2013

	Total N ²	% Ever Tested for HIV
Total:	5,929	44.1%
Number of Partners:	Total N	% Ever Tested for HIV
0	1,362	33.2%
1	3,640	47.3%
2	123	45.0%
3+	103	53.1%

¹ “Number of sexual partners in past year” is a state-added question administered to a sub-sample of BRFSS respondents and represents the number of people a respondent reports having sex with. Sex was defined by the interviewer as including oral, vaginal, or anal sex.

² Total number of participants that responded to both number of sexual partners and ever tested for HIV

³ Unstable estimates with N < 50 or relative standard error >30% are suppressed

Data Source: Massachusetts Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012–2013